NASA/TM-2000-209891, Vol. 230



Technical Report Series on the Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS)

Forrest G. Hall and Sara K. Conrad, Editors

$\begin{tabular}{ll} Volume~230\\ BOREAS~TGB-5~Biogenic~Soil\\ Emissions~of~NO~and~N_2O\\ \end{tabular}$

J.S. Levine, E.L. Winstead, D.A.B. Parsons, M.C. Scholes, R.J. Scholes, W.R. Cofer, D.R. Cahoon, and D.I. Sebacher

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Volume 230 BOREAS TGB-5 Biogenic Soil Emissions of NO and N_2O

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BOREAS TGB-5 Biogenic Soil Emissions of NO and Nitrous Oxide

J.S. Levine, E.L. Winstead, D.A.B. Parsons, M.C. Scholes, R.J. Scholes, W.R. Cofer, D.R. Cahoon, D.I. Sebacher

Summary

The BOREAS TGB-5 team made several measurements of trace gas concentrations and fluxes at various NSA sites. This data set contains biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide that were measured over a wide range of spatial and temporal site parameters. Since very little is known about biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide from the boreal forest, the goal of the measurements was to characterize the biogenic soil fluxes of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide from black spruce and jack pine areas in the boreal forest. The diurnal variation and monthly variation of the emissions was examined as well as the impact of wetting through natural or artificial means. Temporally, the data cover mid-August 1993, June to August 1994, and mid-July 1995. The data are provided in tabular ASCII files.

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1. Data Set Overview

1.1 Data Set Identification

BOREAS TGB-05 Biogenic Soil Emissions of NO and Nitrous Oxide

1.2 Data Set Introduction

The biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide was characterized over a wide range of spatial and temporal parameters. Measurements were made in different terrain/subecosystems in and around the BOReal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS) Northern Study Area (NSA), including burned and unburned upland black spruce and jack pine sites. Burned sites had been burned at time periods ranging from the years 1987 to 1994. The diurnal variation and monthly variation of these emissions was examined as well as the impact of wetting through natural rainfall or artificial wetting.

1.3 Objective/Purpose

Since very little is known about biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide from the boreal forest, the goal of the project was to characterize the biogenic soil fluxes of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide from upland black spruce and jack pine subecosystems in the boreal forest located near the BOREAS NSA and Thompson, Manitoba, and to examine the postfire effect of fires on the soil fluxes of these gases and how long this effect persists.

1.4 Summary of Parameters

Nitric oxide flux, nitrous oxide flux, and soil temperature.

1.5 Discussion

The biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide were characterized over a wide range of spatial and temporal parameters. Measurements were made in different terrain or subecosystems in and around the BOREAS NSA, including burned and unburned upland black spruce and jack pine sites. Measurements were made during field campaigns during August 1993; June, July, and August 1994; and July 1995. More than 500 flux measurements of NO and more than 500 flux measurements of N₂O were made during these field campaigns. Usually, flux measurements were made at eight plots at each of the sites. Typically, a total of 16 to 20 flux measurements, including wet and dry, were made at one site each day during each Intensive Field Campaign (IFC). At each site, the flux chamber was place down on each plot for 20 minutes before being moved to the next plot. After making the flux measurement at ambient soil moisture conditions, approximately 1 L of distilled water was added to the plot and the measurement was repeated 1 hour after wetting. No water was added to sites that were already wet due to rain. During the time periods that the measurements were made, little or no difference was seen between NO emissions before and after wetting, either artificially or by rain.

Since black spruce was much more dominant than jack pine in this region, most of the NO flux data were collected in black spruce. There were eight black spruce sites -- two unburned and six sites that had been burned over a time period of 8 years. Flux measurements were obtained from sites burned in 1987, 1989, 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995 as well as from the unburned control sites. There were three jack pine sites -- two unburned and one burned in 1987. Not only did the sites span a period of time since burned, but there was also variation in the depth of burn, which is related to fire intensity. The depth of burn varied from unburned, which had a sphagnum and feather moss ground cover of up to 30 to 40 cm, to a high depth of burn at the 1992 burn site, where the fire had burned down to mineral soil.

Measurements indicated that the amount of NO flux and the duration of increased NO flux correlated with the intensity of the burn and how quickly vegetation returned rather than the time since burning.

1.6 Related Data Sets

BOREAS TE-09 PAR and Leaf Nitrogen Data for NSA Species BOREAS TE-09 NSA Photosynthetic Capacity and Foliage Nitrogen Data BOREAS TGB-01 NSA CH4 and CO2 Chamber Flux Data BOREAS TGB-01 SF6 Chamber Flux Data over NSA Jack Pine Sites BOREAS TGB-03 CO2 and CH4 Chamber Flux data over the NSA BOREAS TGB-05 CO2, CH4, and CO Chamber Flux Data over the NSA

2. Investigator(s)

2.1 Investigator(s) Name and Title

Dr. Joel S. Levine NASA Langley Research Center

Edward L. Winstead NASA Langley Research Center

2.2 Title of Investigation

Trace Gas Exchange in the Boreal Forest Biome: Effects of Fire Activity

2.3 Contact Information

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3. Theory of Measurements

The NO, NO_2 , and $NO_X(NO+NO_2)$ fluxes at the surface of the soil are important components of the boreal forest. Stand-replacement fires may affect the soil-surface fluxes of these gases. Fire removes the canopy and part of the moss, lichen, and shrub cover, thus altering soil temperature, moisture, and nutrient composition. In order to understand and quantify gas exchange in these systems, it is necessary to measure the biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide over a wide range of spatial and temporal parameters, including burned and unburned upland black spruce and jack pine sites.

4. Equipment

4.1 Sensor/Instrument Description

The measurements of NO, NO_2 , and NO_X ($NO + NO_2$) were made with a modified LMA-3 Luminox NO_2 monitor. The Luminox monitor is a lightweight, portable instrument for continuous measurement of NO_2 in air. It operates by detecting the chemiluminescence produced when NO_2 interacts with a surface wetted with a specially formulated luminol solution. The luminol solution is oxidized, producing chemiluminescence in the 425 nm region, which is measured by a photomultiplier tube. The signal from the photomultiplier tube is directly proportional to the mixing ratio of NO_2 . Since the NO_2 -luminol reaction is temperature sensitive, the NO_2 monitor is equipped for temperature

compensation. The signal for a given NO₂ mixing ratio is constant over the temperature range of 5 to 40 °C. For the measurement of NO and NO_X, a chromium trioxide converter system was developed for the conversion of NO to NO₂ prior to introduction into the Luminox detector. The NO to NO₂ converter consists of a Teflon-lined stainless steel tube (6.0 cm x 1.2 cm) packed with a chromosorb support material coated with chromium trioxide. The converter material is prepared by soaking Chromosorb P, 30-60 mesh (manufactured by Johns Manville Corporation) in a 17% chromium trioxide aqueous solution. The excess solution is decanted and the material is dried in an oven at 40 °C. Finally, the material is exposed to ambient air conditions for 24 hours as described by Levaggi et al., 1974. The conversion of NO to NO₂ is nearly 100% efficient provided that the relative humidity of the sample air stream is less than 25%. This is accomplished by pumping the sample air stream at approximately 1.0 L min-1 through a Teflon filter and then through a 1-m-long Nafion tube (Type 815, Dupont perfluorinated polymer, 1.0 mm ID x 0. 875 mm OD, Perma Pure, Incorporated) packed in silica gel. The Nafion dryer lowers the water content of the air to an acceptable level without the loss of NO or NO₂. The dried air is directed either through the chromium trioxide converter where NO is converted to NO₂ for the measurement of NO_X or through an unpacked column for the measurement of NO₂ by the Luminox monitor. NO is calculated as the difference between the converted and unconverted signals. The minimum detectable flux with this instrument is 0.02 ng N/m²/s of NO over a 10-minute interval at 293 K.

The N_2O measurements were made using a Schimadzu model GC-MINI-2 gas chromatograph equipped with a 63Ni electron capture detector, a 1-mL sample loop and stainless steel Porapak Q column (4-m, 1-mm-ID HayeSep Q micropacked column). The detector temperature was 340 °C, and the oven temperature was 60 °C. The carrier gas, 5% methane in argon, was supplied at a flow rate of 22 mL/min. The minimum detectable flux of N_2O that could be detected with this instrument is 1 ng N/m²/s of N_2O over a 20-minute period at 293 K.

4.1.1 Collection Environment

Samples were collected under all environmental conditions.

4.1.2 Source/Platform

Ground.

4.1.3 Source/Platform Mission Objectives

The mission objective was to measure soil nitric oxide and nitrous oxide fluxes and relevant ancillary data in fire scars and nearby controls.

4.1.4 Key Variables

Nitric oxide, nitrous oxide, soil temperature, and soil moisture content.

4.1.5 Principles of Operation

The measurements of NO, NO₂, and NO_X (NO + NO₂) were made with a modified LMA-3 Luminox NO₂ monitor. It operates by detecting the chemiluminescence produced when NO₂ interacts with a surface wetted with a specially formulated luminol solution. The signal from the photomultiplier tube is directly proportional to the mixing ratio of NO₂. For the measurement of NO and NO_X, a chromium trioxide converter system was developed for the conversion of NO to NO₂ prior to introduction into the Luminox detector. Dried sample air is directed either through the chromium trioxide converter where NO is converted to NO₂ for the measurement of NO_X or through an unpacked column for the measurement of NO₂ by the Luminox monitor. NO is calculated as the difference between the converted and unconverted signals.

The N_2O measurements were made using a Schimadzu model GC-MINI-2 gas chromatograph equipped with a 63Ni electron capture detector (ECD). Gas samples collected by syringe are injected into the chromatograph via an injection valve equipped with a 1-mL loop. After separation of N_2O from other gas components in a Porapak Q packed column, the concentration of N_2O is measured by the ECD detector and quantified by integration.

4.1.6 Sensor/Instrument Measurement Geometry

Not applicable.

4.1.7 Manufacturer of Sensor/Instrument

Manufacturer of LMA-3 Luminox NO₂ monitor: Scintrex/Unisearch 222 Snidercroft Road Concord, Ontario, Canada L4K 1B5 (416) 669-2280 (416) 669-5132 (fax)

The NO to NO₂ converter was built in-house.

The manufacturer of the Shimadzu gas chromatograph is: Shimadzu Scientific Instruments 7102 Riverwood Drive Columbia, MD 21046 (301) 381-1227 (301) 381-1222 (fax)

4.2 Calibration

4.2.1 Specifications

4.2.1.1 Tolerance

The Luminox instrument was calibrated for NO using a field calibration master gravimetric standard certified by Scott Specialty Gases (Plumsteadville, PA) at the +1% level. A calibration curve was obtained by dynamic mass flow dilution of the standard with ultra zero ambient monitoring air. The field calibration source was checked against a National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard reference material (SRM).

4.2.2 Frequency of Calibration

The NO instrumentation was calibrated daily. The N₂O gas chromatograph was calibrated every six injections.

4.2.3 Other Calibration Information

None given.

5. Data Acquisition Methods

NO and N₂O fluxes were determined using a closed chamber flux technique. At sites selected for study, only a flux chamber was placed onto the soil plots with the edges of the chamber extending into the soil to prevent movement of air into or out of the chamber. Rectangular aluminum collars were inserted into the soil to a depth of at least 3 cm for some plots. The top edges of the collar formed a V-shaped groove into which the flux chamber could be set. Flux measurements of plots with and without collars revealed no difference in flux between the measurements. The collar and flux chamber covered an area measuring about 0.4 m². The inner surfaces of both the collar and the flux chamber were coated with Teflon. The outer surfaces of the chamber was insulated with reflective aluminum-covered isocyanurate foam. The volume of the flux chamber varied from about 148 L to 175 L, depending upon if a collar was used and the depth to which the collar was inserted into the soil. A muffin fan inside the box stirred the air at the rate of 3 m³ min-1 at zero static back pressure to ensure that the chamber air was homogeneous. A 0.635-cm vent at the top of the box prevented development

of a pressure differential when air was pumped out of the chamber for analysis of NO. Teflon tubing extending 20 cm into the chamber was used for sampling air for NO and NO_X analysis. Bulkhead fittings with silicone rubber septa were used for removal of chamber air by syringe for N_2O analysis. Another fitting allowed insertion of probes used to measure the temperatures of both soil and air within the chamber.

Both O_3 and NO_2 have been shown to decrease to near zero during the first 4 min. after setting the flux chamber down. NO_2 is absorbed onto soils and both absorbed and metabolized by plants. Therefore, NO_2 was ignored and all calculations of NO fluxes were based upon the increase of mixing ratio versus time of NO beginning 4 min after starting the flux measurement. Correction was made for the dilution caused by pumping air into the Luminox LMA-3 monitor at 1 L/min.

6. Observations

6.1 Data Notes

None given.

6.2 Field Notes

| Date | Location | Activity |
|-----------|----------|--|
| 14-Aug-93 | 93NR | NO, N2O fluxes, Site only accessible by float plane. |
| 15-Aug-93 | 89JP | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 16-Aug-93 | CJP | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 17-Aug-93 | 89FR | NO, N2O fluxes, Site received rain over-night, soil was wet. |
| 18-Aug-93 | CGR | NO, N2O fluxes, Feather covering site was wet. |
| 19-Aug-93 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Heavy burn to mineral soil in 1992, some moss |
| | | and shrub regrowth. Feather covering site was wet. |
| 04-Jun-94 | CGR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 06-Jun-94 | CJP | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 08-Jun-94 | 89JP | NO, N2O fluxes, Sandy soil, burned to mineral soil. |
| 09-Jun-94 | 89FR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 10-Jun-94 | CFR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 12-Jun-94 | 94GR | Sites received heavy rain. |
| 13-Jun-94 | 94GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Some large logs at site still smoldering from |
| | | fire which occurred approximately 6/11/94, but not moss. |
| 16-Jun-94 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 17-Jun-94 | 89FR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 18-Jun-94 | 94GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Light burn in 1994, soil surface covered with |
| | | burned and dead moss. |
| 19-Jun-94 | 87GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Soil very damp under regrowth of moss. |
| 21-Jul-94 | 94GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Black ash on top of burned moss. |
| 22-Jul-94 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Light rain at the site during the morning. |
| 24-Jul-94 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Light rain on the way to site. Ground was wet. |
| 25-Jul-94 | CGR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 26-Jul-94 | 89JP | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 27-Jul-94 | 89FR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 28-Jul-94 | CJP | NO, N2O fluxes, Sandy soil covered with reindeer lichen and |
| | | small shrubs. |
| 29-Jul-94 | 94GR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 31-Jul-94 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Diurnal study conducted at site. Late in the |
| | | afternoon, smoke haze from distant fires visible. |
| 01-Aug-94 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 02-Aug-94 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes. |

| 03-Aug-94 | 89JP | NO, N2O fluxes, During first flux measurement, signal output |
|-----------|------|---|
| | | became noisy.Bad cable was detected and replaced. The first |
| | | flux measurement was repeated. |
| 04-Aug-94 | 89FR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 05-Aug-94 | CJP | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 06-Aug-94 | CFR | NO, N2O fluxes, Site received rain the night before. |
| 17-Jul-95 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Light rain that night. |
| 18-Jul-95 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 20-Jul-95 | 94GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Heavy rain during night at site. |
| 21-Jul-95 | 95GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Black spruce stand burned in July 1995. Mixed |
| | | burn, burned to mineral soil in some areas, other areas |
| | | covered with burned and dead moss. |
| 22-Jul-95 | 87GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Light rain. |
| 24-Jul-95 | 89FR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 25-Jul-95 | 89JP | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 26-Jul-95 | 92GR | NO, N2O fluxes, Light rain. |
| 27-Jul-95 | CFR | NO, N2O fluxes. |
| 26-Jul-95 | | Rain all day. |
| 29-Jul-95 | 95GR | NO, N2O fluxes. |

7. Data Description

7.1 Spatial Characteristics

7.1.1 Spatial Coverage

Measurements were performed on upland black spruce (Picea mariana) and jack pine (Pinus banksiana) forest sites in the vicinity of the BOREAS NSA, which is located near Thompson, Manitoba. The North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) latitude and longitude coordinates of Thompson are 55° 91' N, 98° 42' W). Eight black spruce sites were selected about 100 km northeast of Thompson, Manitoba. All eight black spruce sites were exposed to very similar climatic conditions. The sites were located:

- **CGR:** Black spruce control (not burned for >60 yrs) on Gillam Rd (100 km from Thompson); Clay, sand and silt soil; Live sphagnum and feather moss ground cover. (55.154N, 96.718W)
- **CFR:** Control black spruce near Footprint River on Hwy 391 (82 km from Thompson); Clay, sand and silt soil; Live sphagnum and feather moss ground cover. (Coordinates unavailable)
- **87GR:** Black spruce stand burned in 1987 on Gillam Rd. (99 km from Thompson); Clay, sand and silt soil; Heavy burn, strong moss, grass and shrub regrowth. (55.158N, 96.727W)
- **89FR**: Black spruce stand burned in 1989, near Footprint River on Hwy 391 (82 km from Thompson); Clay, sand and silt soil; Heavy burn, burned to mineral soil in spots, some moss and shrub regrowth. (Coordinates unavailable.)
- **92GR:** Black spruce stand burned in 1992 on Gillam Rd. (100 km from Thompson); Clay, sand and silt soil; Heavy burn to mineral soil, some moss and shrub regrowth. (55.149N, 96.712W)
- **93NR:** Black spruce stand burned in 1993 (70 km SE of Thompson, Nelson River); Clay, sand and silt soil; Light burn, top10-15 cm of moss burned. (Coordinates unavailable)
- 94GR: Black spruce stand burned in 1994 on Gillam Rd. (98 km from Thompson); Clay, sand and silt soil; Clay, sand and silt soil; Light burn, soil surface covered with burned and dead moss. (55.158N, 96.735W)
- **95GR:** Black spruce stand burned in July 1995 (94 km East of Thompson, Gillam Road); Clay, sand and silt soil; Mixed burn, burned to mineral soil in some areas, other areas covered with burned and dead moss. (56.1741N, 96.51963W)

The jack pine burn site was located in a large burn site (115,643 ha; summer, 1989) on Hwy 391 near Leaf Rapids, Manitoba, 140 km west north west of Thompson, Manitoba. A jack pine stand, unburned for at least 80 years, located 133 km west north west of Thompson, served as the control for the jack pine burn site. (Coordinates unavailable)

Flux measurements were made in the following jack pine sites in and around the BOREAS NSA:

- **CJP:** Control jack pine (not burned for > 60 yrs) on Hwy 391(132 km from Thompson) and (57 km from Nelson House); Sandy soil covered with reindeer lichen and small shrubs. (55.96257N, 99.83004W)
- **89JP:** Jack pine stand burned in 1989 on Hwy 391(138 km from Thompson); Sandy soil, burned to mineral soil. (56.02696N, 99.87474W)

At each site, the environmental chambers were used to measure fluxes within an area that was approximately 10,000 m².

7.1.2 Spatial Coverage Map

Not available.

7.1.3 Spatial Resolution

Each flux measurement covered an area of 0.40 m². Usually flux measurements were made at 8 plots at each of 10 sites.

7.1.4 Projection

Not applicable.

7.1.5 Grid Description

Not applicable.

7.2 Temporal Characteristics

7.2.1 Temporal Coverage

Measurements were made during field campaigns during August 1993; June, July, and August 1994; and July 1995.

7.2.2 Temporal Coverage Map

| Date | Location |
|-----------|----------|
| | |
| 14-Aug-93 | 93NR |
| 15-Aug-93 | 89JP |
| 16-Aug-93 | CJP |
| 17-Aug-93 | 89FR |
| 18-Aug-93 | CGR |
| 19-Aug-93 | 92GR |
| 04-Jun-94 | CGR |
| 06-Jun-94 | CJP |
| 08-Jun-94 | 89JP |
| 09-Jun-94 | 89FR |
| 10-Jun-94 | CFR |
| 13-Jun-94 | 94GR |
| 16-Jun-94 | 92GR |
| 17-Jun-94 | 89FR |
| 18-Jun-94 | 94GR |
| 19-Jun-94 | 87GR |

```
21-Jul-94
           94GR
22-Jul-94
           92GR
24-Jul-94
           92GR
25-Jul-94
           CGR
26-Jul-94
           89JP
27-Jul-94
           89FR
28-Jul-94
           CJP
29-Jul-94
           94GR
31-Jul-94
           92GR
01-Aug-94
           92GR
02-Aug-94
           92GR
03-Aug-94
           89JP
04-Aug-94
           89FR
05-Aug-94
           CJP
06-Aug-94
           CFR
17-Jul-95
           92GR
18-Jul-95
           92GR
20-Jul-95
           94GR
21-Jul-95
           95GR
22-Jul-95
           87GR
24-Jul-95
           89FR
25-Jul-95
           89JP
26-Jul-95
           92GR
27-Jul-95
           CFR
29-Jul-95
            95GR
```

7.2.3 Temporal Resolution

Typically, a total of 16 to 20 flux measurements, including wet and dry, were made at one site each day during each IFC. A diurnal study was also conducted.

7.3 Data Characteristics

7.3.1 Parameter/Variable

The parameters contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

| C | Column | Name |
|------------|--------|------|
| | | |
| SITE_NAME | | |
| SUB_SITE | | |
| DATE_OBS | | |
| TIME_OBS | | |
| PLOT_ID | | |
| NO_FLUX | | |
| N2O_FLUX | | |
| SURFACE_TE | CMP | |
| SOIL_INFO | | |
| SOIL_TEMP_ | _2CM | |
| SOIL_TEMP_ | _4CM | |
| CRTFCN_COL | ÞΕ | |
| REVISION_D | DATE | |
| | | |

7.3.2 Variable Description/Definition

The descriptions of the parameters contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

| Column Name | Description |
|---------------|--|
| SITE_NAME | The identifier assigned to the site by BOREAS, in the format SSS-TTT-CCCCC, where SSS identifies the portion of the study area: NSA, SSA, REG, T RN, and TTT identifies the cover type for the site, 999 if unknown, and CCCCC is the identifier for site, exactly what it means will vary with site type. |
| SUB_SITE | The identifier assigned to the sub-site by BOREAS, in the format GGGGG-IIIII, where GGGGG is the group associated with the sub-site instrument, e.g. HYD06 or STAFF, and IIIII is the identifier for sub-site, often this will refer to an instrument. |
| DATE_OBS | The date on which the data were collected. |
| TIME_OBS | The Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) when the data were collected. |
| PLOT_ID | This is the plot from which the measurement came. |
| NO_FLUX | NO FLUX |
| N2O_FLUX | N2O flux |
| SURFACE_TEMP | Surface temperature. |
| SOIL_INFO | The local soil information at the site. |
| SOIL_TEMP_2CM | Soil temperature at 2cm depth. |
| SOIL_TEMP_4CM | Soil temperature at 4cm depth. |
| CRTFCN_CODE | The BOREAS certification level of the data. Examples are CPI (Checked by PI), CGR (Certified by Group), PRE (Preliminary), and CPI-??? (CPI but questionable). |
| REVISION_DATE | The most recent date when the information in the referenced data base table record was revised. |

7.3.3 Unit of Measurement

The measurement units for the parameters contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

| Column Name | Units |
|---------------|---|
| SITE_NAME | [none] |
| SUB_SITE | [none] |
| DATE_OBS | [DD-MON-YY] |
| TIME_OBS | [HHMM GMT] |
| PLOT_ID | [none] |
| NO_FLUX | <pre>[nanograms N][meter^-2][second^-1]</pre> |
| N2O_FLUX | <pre>[nanograms N][meter^-2][second^-1]</pre> |
| SURFACE_TEMP | [degrees Celsius] |
| SOIL_INFO | [none] |
| SOIL_TEMP_2CM | [degrees Celsius] |
| SOIL_TEMP_4CM | [degrees Celsius] |
| CRTFCN_CODE | [none] |
| REVISION_DATE | [DD-MON-YY] |

7.3.4 Data Source

The sources of the parameter values contained in the data files on the CD-ROM are:

| Column Name | Data Source | | | |
|---------------|---|--|--|--|
| SITE_NAME | Not applicable | | | |
| SUB_SITE | Not applicable | | | |
| DATE_OBS | Investigator | | | |
| TIME_OBS | Investigator | | | |
| PLOT_ID | Investigator | | | |
| NO_FLUX | Schimadzu model GC-MINI-2 gas chromatograph | | | |
| N2O_FLUX | Schimadzu model GC-MINI-2 gas chromatograph | | | |
| SURFACE_TEMP | Cole-Palmer, model 8402-20 | | | |
| SOIL_INFO | Investigator | | | |
| SOIL_TEMP_2CM | [Unknown] | | | |
| SOIL_TEMP_4CM | [Unknown] | | | |
| CRTFCN_CODE | [BORIS Designation] | | | |
| REVISION DATE | [BORIS Designation] | | | |

7.3.5 Data Range

The following table gives information about the parameter values found in the data files on the CD-ROM.

| CD ROM. | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Missng | Unrel | Below | Data |
| | Data | Data | Data | Data | Detect | Not |
| Column Name | Value | Value | Value | Value | Limit | Cllctd |
| SITE_NAME | NSA-9BS-T05GR | NSA-9JP-T5391 | None | None | None | None |
| SUB_SITE | TGB05-N87GR | TGB05-NFCJP | None | None | None | None |
| DATE_OBS | 14-AUG-93 | 29-JUL-95 | None | None | None | None |
| TIME_OBS | 1 | 2357 | None | None | None | None |
| PLOT_ID | 1 | 9 | None | None | None | None |
| NO_FLUX | .02 | 64.9 | -999 | None | -777 | None |
| N2O_FLUX | | | None | None | -777 | None |
| SURFACE_TEMP | 8.9 | 34.2 | -999 | None | None | None |
| SOIL_INFO | N/A | N/A | None | None | None | None |
| SOIL_TEMP_2CM | 15.4 | 28.9 | -999 | None | None | None |
| SOIL_TEMP_4CM | 1.7 | 21.2 | -999 | None | None | None |
| CRTFCN_CODE | CPI | CPI | None | None | None | None |
| REVISION_DATE | 25-SEP-96 | 26-SEP-96 | None | None | None | None |

Minimum Data Value -- The minimum value found in the column.

Maximum Data Value -- The maximum value found in the column.

Missng Data Value -- The value that indicates missing data. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Unrel Data Value -- The value that indicates unreliable data. This is used

to indicate an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the value was deemed to be unreliable by the analysis personnel.

unreliable by the analysis personnel.

Below Detect Limit -- The value that indicates parameter values below the instruments detection limits. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the analysis personnel determined that the parameter value was below the detection

limit of the instrumentation.

Data Not Cllctd

-- This value indicates that no attempt was made to determine the parameter value. This usually indicates that BORIS combined several similar but not identical data sets into the same data base table but this particular science team did not measure that parameter.

Blank -- Indicates that blank spaces are used to denote that type of value. N/A -- Indicates that the value is not applicable to the respective column. None -- Indicates that no values of that sort were found in the column.

7.4 Sample Data Record

The following are wrapped versions of data records from a sample data file on the CD-ROM.

SITE_NAME,SUB_SITE,DATE_OBS,TIME_OBS,PLOT_ID,NO_FLUX,N2O_FLUX,SURFACE_TEMP,
SOIL_INFO,SOIL_TEMP_2CM,SOIL_TEMP_4CM,CRTFCN_CODE,REVISION_DATE
'NSA-9BS-T5391','TGB05-N89FR',04-AUG-94,1518,1,.06,-777,15.7,'Amb',-999,-999,
'CPI',25-SEP-96

8. Data Organization

8.1 Data Granularity

The smallest unit of data tracked by the BOREAS Information System (BORIS) was the data from a given site on a given day.

8.2 Data Format(s)

The Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM) files contain American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) numerical and character fields of varying length separated by commas. The character fields are enclosed with single apostrophe marks. There are no spaces between the fields.

Each data file on the CD-ROM has four header lines of Hyper-Text Markup Language (HTML) code at the top. When viewed with a Web browser, this code displays header information (data set title, location, date, acknowledgments, etc.) and a series of HTML links to associated data files and related data sets. Line 5 of each data file is a list of the column names, and line 6 and following lines contain the actual data.

9. Data Manipulations

9.1 Formulae

9.1.1 Derivation Techniques and Algorithms None given.

9.2 Data Processing Sequence

9.2.1 Processing Steps

None given.

9.2.2 Processing Changes

None given.

9.3 Calculations

9.3.1 Special Corrections/Adjustments

None given.

9.3.2 Calculated Variables

NO fluxes were calculated from the slope of the NO mixing ratio (ppbv) versus time (minutes) from 4 to 15 minutes after the flux chamber was placed on the soil. During this time the slope was linear. N₂O fluxes were calculated from the slope of the N₂O mixing ratio versus time from time zero.

9.4 Graphs and Plots

None.

10. Errors

10.1 Sources of Error

None given.

10.2 Quality Assessment

10.2.1 Data Validation by Source

A comparison of the NO flux methods, instrumentation, and calibration was held during Biosphere-Atmosphere Trace Gas Exchange (BATGE) experiments in 1994 and during Natural emissions of Oxidant precursors: Validation techniques and Assessment project (NOVA) field experiments in 1994 and 1995.

10.2.2 Confidence Level/Accuracy Judgment

None given.

10.2.3 Measurement Error for Parameters

None given.

10.2.4 Additional Quality Assessments

None given.

10.2.5 Data Verification by Data Center

Data were examined for general consistency and clarity.

11. Notes

11.1 Limitations of the Data

None given.

11.2 Known Problems with the Data

None.

11.3 Usage Guidance

None given.

11.4 Other Relevant Information

None given.

12. Application of the Data Set

These data along with other nitrogen values from other data sets can be used to characterize the soils at various boreal forest sites.

13. Future Modifications and Plans

None given.

14. Software

14.1 Software Description

None given.

14.2 Software Access

None given.

15. Data Access

The biogenic soil emissions data are available from the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC).

15.1 Contact Information

For BOREAS data and documentation please contact:

ORNL DAAC User Services Oak Ridge National Laboratory P.O. Box 2008 MS-6407 Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6407

Phone: (423) 241-3952 Fax: (423) 574-4665

E-mail: ornldaac@ornl.gov or ornl@eos.nasa.gov

15.2 Data Center Identification

Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) for Biogeochemical Dynamics http://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/.

15.3 Procedures for Obtaining Data

Users may obtain data directly through the ORNL DAAC online search and order system [http://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/] and the anonymous FTP site [ftp://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/data/] or by contacting User Services by electronic mail, telephone, fax, letter, or personal visit using the contact information in Section 15.1.

15.4 Data Center Status/Plans

The ORNL DAAC is the primary source for BOREAS field measurement, image, GIS, and hardcopy data products. The BOREAS CD-ROM and data referenced or listed in inventories on the CD-ROM are available from the ORNL DAAC.

16. Output Products and Availability

16.1 Tape Products

None.

16.2 Film Products

None.

16.3 Other Products

These data are available on the BOREAS CD-ROM series.

17. References

17.1 Platform/Sensor/Instrument/Data Processing Documentation None.

17.2 Journal Articles and Study Reports

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Newcomer, J., D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers, eds. 2000. Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study. NASA. CD-ROM.

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Sellers, P., F. Hall, H. Margolis, B. Kelly, D. Baldocchi, G. den Hartog, J. Cihlar, M.G. Ryan, B. Goodison, P. Crill, K.J. Ranson, D. Lettenmaier, and D.E. Wickland. 1995. The boreal ecosystem-atmosphere study (BOREAS): an overview and early results from the 1994 field year. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society. 76(9):1549-1577.

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17.3 Archive/DBMS Usage Documentation None.

18. Glossary of Terms

None.

19. List of Acronyms

ASCII - American Standard Code for Information Interchange

BATGE - Biosphere-Atmosphere Trace Gas Exchange

BOREAS - BOReal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study

BORIS - BOREAS Information System

CD-ROM - Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory

DAAC - Distributed Active Archive Center

ECD - Electron Capture Detector
EOS - Earth Observing System

EOSDIS - EOS Data and Information System
GIS - Geographic Information System

GMT - Greenwich Mean Time

GSFC - Goddard Space Flight Center
HTML - HyperText Markup Language
IFC - Intensive Field Campaign

NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration NIST - National Institute of Standards and Technology

NOVA - Natural emissions of Oxidant precursors: Validation techniques and

Assessment project

NSA - Northern Study Area

ORNL - Oak Ridge National Laboratory
PANP - Prince Albert National Park
SRM - Standard Reference Material

SSA - Southern Study Area
TE - Terrestrial Ecology

TGB - Trace Gas Biogeochemistry
URL - Uniform Resource Locator

20. Document Information

20.1 Document Revision Date

Written: 13-Dec-1997

Last Updated: 27-May-1999

20.2 Document Review Date(s)

BORIS Review: 13-Apr-1998

Science Review:

20.3 Document ID

20.4 Citation

When using these data, please include the following acknowledgment as well as citations of relevant papers in Section 17.2:

Levine, J.S., E.L. Winstead, D.A.B. Parsons, M.C. Scholes, R.J. Scholes, W.R. Cofer, D.R. Cahoon, and D.I. Sebacher. 1996. Biogenic Soil Emissions of Nitric Oxide (NO) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) from Savannas in South Africa: The Impact of Wetting and Burning. Journal of Geophysical Research, 101(D19): 23,689-23,697.

If using data from the BOREAS CD-ROM series, also reference the data as:

J.S. Levine and E.L. Winstead, "Trace Gas Exchange in the Boreal Forest Biome: Effects of Fire Activity." In Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study. Eds. J. Newcomer, D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers. CD-ROM. NASA, 2000.

Also, cite the BOREAS CD-ROM set as:

Newcomer, J., D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers, eds. Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study. NASA. CD-ROM. NASA, 2000.

20.5 Document Curator

20.6 Document URL

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

| 1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank) | 2. REPORT DATE November 2000 | 3. REPORT TYPE AN Technic | d dates covered ical Memorandum |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE | 15 | g 1 (DODELG) | 5. FUNDING NUMBERS |
| Technical Report Series on the Bo | • | • | |
| BOREAS TGB-5 Biogenic So | oil Emissions of NO and | N ₂ O | 923 |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) | | | RTOP: 923-462-33-01 |
| J.S. Levine, E.L. Winstead, D.A.B. | Parsons, M.C. Scholes, R.J. S | Scholes, W.R. Cofer, | |
| D.R. Cahoon, and D.I. Sebacher | | | |
| Forrest G. Hall and Sara K. Conrac | l, Editors | | |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME | E(S) AND ADDRESS (ES) | | 8. PEFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER |
| Goddard Space Flight Center | | | 2000 02126 0 |
| Greenbelt, Maryland 20771 | | | 2000-03136-0 |
| | | | |
| 9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGE | NCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS | (ES) | 10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER |
| National Aeronautics and Space | Administration | | TM-2000-209891 |
| Washington, DC 20546-0001 | | | Vol. 230 |
| | | | |
| 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES | | | |
| D.A.B. Parsons and M.C. Sch | oles: University of Witw | atersrand; R.J. Scl | holes: Forestek, CSIR; |
| D.I Sebacher: SAIC; S.K. Co | nrad: Raytheon ITSS | | |
| 12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STA | TEMENT | | 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE |
| Unclassified-Unlimited | | | |
| Subject Category: 43 | | | |
| Report available from the NASA | | | |
| 7121 Standard Drive, Hanover, | MD 21076-1320. (301) 62 | 1-0390. | |

13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)

The BOREAS TGB-5 team made several measurements of trace gas concentrations and fluxes at various NSA sites. This data set contains biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide that were measured over a wide range of spatial and temporal site parameters. Since very little is known about biogenic soil emissions of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide from the boreal forest, the goal of the measurements was to characterize the biogenic soil fluxes of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide from black spruce and jack pine areas in the boreal forest. The diurnal variation and monthly variation of the emissions was examined as well as the impact of wetting through natural or artificial means. Temporally, the data cover mid-August 1993, June to August 1994, and mid-July 1995. The data are provided in tabular ASCII files.

| 14. SUBJECT TERMS BOREAS, trace gas biogeochemistry. | | | 15. NUMBER OF PAGES | |
|--|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| | | | 16. PRICE CODE | |
| 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT | 18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE | 19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT | 20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT | |
| Unclassified | Unclassified | Unclassified | UL | |